



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





3 2044 106 353 600

University Bulletin

Series 4 Number 27

(Botanical Series No. 4)
(Edited by W. A. Kellerman)

THE NON-INDIGENOUS FLORA OF OHIO

By
W. A. and MRS. KELLERMAN

COLUMBUS
PUBLISHED BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
APRIL, 1900.

Entered at the Columbus Postoffice as second-class matter.

FL
77.1
X22
w
LIBRARY OF THE GRAY HERBARIUM
HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

THE GIFT OF

Digitized by Google

The previous issues in this Botanical Series are as follows :

No. 1. Fourth State Catalogue of Ohio Plants, by W. A. Kellerman, (University Bulletins, Series 4, No. 10, April, 1899.)

No. 2. General Methods in Botanical Microtechnique, by John H. Schaffner, (University Bulletins, Series 4, No. 13, June, 1891.)

No. 3. The Nutation of *Helianthus*, by John H. Schaffner, (University Bulletin, Series 4, No. 26, April, 1900.)

THE NON-INDIGENOUS FLORA OF OHIO.*

BY W. A. AND MRS. KELLERMAN.

Floras change with the changing environment. These changes when due to geologic or climatic causes occur slowly and are not usually detected until after a considerable lapse of time. On the other hand changes in the general character of the flora due to plant introductions from more or less remote districts often become pronounced in a short time. If the introduced plants prove to be very vigorous, in their new environment, and are to a greater or lesser degree able to displace native species, multiplying at an enormous rate as is usually the case, the change may be detected at once.

That the numerous introduced plants—one-fifth of the total number of species for the State—have produced a marked change in the Ohio flora is evident nearly everywhere, but particularly noticeable in cultivated areas. It seems therefore desirable to place on record our present knowledge of the non-indigenous plants found in the State, to note their character, relative abundance and distribution of the several species, for present convenience and future comparison.

NUMBER OF SPECIES.

The number of species belonging to the flora as reported in the Fourth State Catalogue of Ohio Plants, published in 1899, is 2,025. But many additions have been made to the list during the year just elapsed, and the present number known should perhaps be recorded as 2,060. Of this list 430 are not indigenous to Ohio. This is 21.36 percent of the entire listed flora.

WHENCE INTRODUCED INTO THE STATE.

An inventory of the non-indigenous plants of Ohio shows that 326 species have come to us from Europe ; 30 from Asia ; 2 from Africa ; 46 from Southern and Western United States ;

* Reprinted from the Journal of the Columbus Horticultural Society, March, 1900.

and 21 from Tropical or South America. There are 5 species whose native region is not now positively known.

When expressed in percentages the numbers are as follows : from Europe, 75.81 percent ; from Asia, 6.99 percent ; from Africa, 0.47 percent ; from the United States, 10.70 percent, and from Tropical and South America, 4.81 percent.

Comparing the Old World species with those from parts of the American continent we find the numbers to be 358 and 67 respectively. Therefore 83.25 percent of the introduced species have come from the Eastern Hemisphere and 15.58 from America.

DURATION OF LIFE.

Of the non-indigenous species 204 are annual species ; 43 biennials ; and 195 perennials. Stated in percentages of the total number they are as follows ; annuals, 47.44 percent ; biennials, 10 percent ; and perennials, 45.35 percent. The species which are both annual and biennial, or biennial and perennial, are counted twice, being included in two of the groups.

WAIFS, ESCAPED, AND THOROUGHLY NATURALIZED.

A large number of the non-indigenous species are mere waifs and doubtless in many cases can not be said to belong really to our flora. On the other hand, some of them will undoubtedly become abundant and thoroughly incorporate themselves in our flora in the course of time. There are 51 plants in our list noted as waifs.

A very much larger number has been found in a few or several localities that have escaped, or seem to be now escaping, permanently from cultivation. Very many plants that have been introduced for ornament or use belong in this category. Of this class we have noted 167 species.

Still more than in the latter class, but not so many as the total of waifs and occasionally-escaped, are the species recorded in the tabulation as thoroughly naturalized. They are not only common and often abundant but also so thoroughly established as to warrant their place in our flora as permanent species. They are as likely to remain indefinitely in our region as the

indigenous species. The number of this class enumerated is 212.

Expressed in percentages of the total number of introduced species they are as follows: waifs, 11.86 percent; occasionally escaped, 38.84 percent; and thoroughly naturalized, 49.30 percent.

FAMILIES REPRESENTED.

The following list shows the families represented by the non-indigenous plants of Ohio, and the numbers following the names indicate the number of species of each:

1. Amaranthaceæ.....	5	29. Linaceæ.....	1
2. Aizoaceæ.....	1	30. Malvaceæ.....	9
3. Apocynaceæ.....	2	31. Martyniaceæ.....	1
4. Berberidaceæ.....	1	32. Nyctaginaceæ.....	2
5. Bignoniaceæ.....	2	33. Oleaceæ.....	2
6. Borraginaceæ.....	11	34. Oxalidaceæ.....	1
7. Cactaceæ.....	1	35. Onagraceæ.....	3
8. Campanulaceæ.....	1	36. Papaveraceæ.....	5
9. Capparidaceæ.....	1	37. Plantaginaceæ.....	4
10. Caprifoliaceæ.....	4	38. Polygonaceæ.....	14
11. Caryophyllaceæ.....	23	39. Portulacaceæ.....	1
12. Chenopodiaceæ.....	11	40. Primulaceæ.....	2
13. Compositæ.....	88	41. Ranunculaceæ.....	9
14. Convolvulaceæ.....	8	42. Resedaceæ.....	3
15. Crassulaceæ.....	2	43. Rhamnaceæ.....	1
16. Cruciferae.....	27	44. Rosaceæ.....	15
17. Cucurbitaceæ.....	6	45. Rubiaceæ.....	3
18. Cyperaceæ.....	1	46. Salicaceæ.....	8
19. Dipsacaceæ.....	1	47. Saxifragaceæ.....	4
20. Elatinaceæ.....	1	48. Scrophulariaceæ.....	14
21. Euphorbiaceæ.....	7	49. Simarubaceæ.....	1
22. Fumariaceæ.....	1	50. Solanaceæ.....	9
23. Geraniaceæ.....	5	51. Umbelliferae.....	12
24. Gramineæ.....	46	52. Urticaceæ.....	5
25. Hypericaceæ.....	1	53. Valerianaceæ.....	1
26. Labiatæ.....	24	54. Verbenaceæ.....	1
27. Leguminosæ.....	19	55. Violaceæ.....	1
28. Liliaceæ.....	7		

SHRUBS AND TREES.

The woody plants number 36 species. The following list gives the names and shows that 17 are shrubs and that 19 are trees.

1. *Ailanthus glandulosa* (Ailanthus); tree.
2. *Broussonetia papyrifera* (Paper mulberry); tree.
3. *Crataegus oxycantha* (Hawthorn); shrub.
4. *Hypericum prolificum* (St. John's-wort); shrub.
5. *Ligustrum vulgare* (Privet); shrub.

6. *Lycium vulgare* (Matrimony-vine); shrub.
7. *Lonicera caprifolium* (Honeysuckle); shrub.
8. *Lonicera japonica* (Honeysuckle); shrub.
9. *Lonicera tartarica* (Honeysuckle); shrub.
10. *Lonicera xylostema* (Honeysuckle); shrub.
11. *Morus alba* (White Mulberry); tree.
12. *Philadelphus coronaria* (Mock Orange); shrub.
13. *Philadelphus inodorus* (Mock Orange); shrub.
14. *Populus alba* (Silver Poplar); tree.
15. *Populus dilatata* (Lombardy Poplar); tree.
16. *Prunus angustifolia* (Hog Plum); tree.
17. *Prunus avium* (Sweet Cherry); tree.
18. *Prunus cerasus* (Sour Cherry); tree.
19. *Rhamnus cathartica* (Buckthorn); shrub.
20. *Robinia hispida* (Rose Acacia); shrub.
21. *Robinia pseudacacia* (Locust-tree); tree.
22. *Robinia viscosa* (Clammy Locust); tree.
23. *Rosa canina* (Dog Rose); shrub.
24. *Rosa cinnamomea* (Cinnamon Rose); shrub.
25. *Rosa rubiginosa* (Sweet Brier); shrub.
26. *Salix alba* (White Willow); tree.
27. *Salix alba coerulea* (Blue Willow); tree.
28. *Salix alba vitellina* (Golden Willow); tree.
29. *Salix babylonica* (Weeping Willow); tree.
30. *Salix fragilis* (Crack Willow); tree.
31. *Salix purpurea* (Purple Willow); tree.
32. *Spiraea corymbosa* (Spiraea); shrub.
33. *Spiraea prunifolia* (Spiraea); shrub.
34. *Spiraea sorbifolia* (Spiraea); shrub.
35. *Syringa vulgaris* (Lilac); shrub.
36. *Toxylon pomiferum* (Osage Orange); tree.

GRASSES.

From the character of the representatives the family Gramineae is of special interest. Many of them are useful plants, others are among the worst weeds, and still others are indifferent or so scarce as to be of little import in our flora. The following list contains the species with indication of their reputation:

1. *Agropyron caninum* (Wheat Grass)—indifferent.
2. *Agropyron repens* (Couch-grass)—weed.
3. *Agrostis alba* (Bent Grass)—useful.
4. *Alopecurus geniculatus* (Marsh Foxtail)—indifferent.
5. *Alopecurus pratensis* (Meadow Foxtail)—indifferent.
6. *Anthoxanthum odoratum* (Vernal Grass)—useful.
7. *Arrhenatherum elatius* (Oat Grass)—indifferent.
8. *Avena fatua* (Wild Oat)—indifferent.
9. *Avena sativa* (Common Oats)—useful.
10. *Bromus hederaceus* (Soft Chess)—indifferent.
11. *Bromus brizaeformis* (Quake Brome)—indifferent.
12. *Bromus inermis* (Beardless Brome)—useful.

13. *Bromus secalinus* (Chess)—weed.
14. *Bromus sterilis* (Barren Brome)—indifferent.
15. *Bromus tectorum* (Downy Brome)—indifferent.
16. *Capriolon dactylon* (Bermuda Grass)—indifferent.
17. *Dactylis glomerata* (Orchard Grass)—useful.
18. *Eleusine indica* (Yard Grass)—weed.
19. *Eragrostis eragrostis* (Low Eragrostis)—indifferent.
20. *Eragrostis major* (Stinking Grass)—weed.
21. *Eragrostis pilosa* (Tufted Eragrostis)—indifferent.
22. *Festuca elatior* (Meadow Fescue)—useful.
23. *Festuca ovina* (Sheep Fescue)—useful.
24. *Festuca ovina duriuscula*—useful.
25. *Holcus lanatus* (Velvet Grass)—useful.
26. *Hordeum jubatum* (Squirrel-tail)—weed.
27. *Hordeum vulgare* (Barley)—useful.
28. *Ixophorus glaucus* (Fox-tail)—weed.
29. *Ixophorus italicus* (Millet)—useful.
30. *Ixophorus italicus germanica*—useful.
31. *Ixophorus verticillatus* (Fox-tail)—weed.
32. *Ixophorus viridis* (Fox-tail)—weed.
33. *Lolium perenne* (Darnel)—weed.
34. *Lolium temulentum* (Darnel)—indifferent.
35. *Panicum crus-galli* (Barnyard-grass)—weed.
36. *Phalaris canariensis* (Canary Grass)—indifferent.
37. *Phleum pratense* (Timothy)—useful.
38. *Poa annua* (Annual June-grass)—indifferent.
39. *Poa compressa* (Wire Grass)—weed.
40. *Poa trivialis* (June Grass)—indifferent.
41. *Secale cereale* (Rye)—useful.
42. *Sorghum halapense* (Johnson Grass)—useful.
43. *Sorghum vulgare* (Sorghum)—useful.
44. *Syntherisma sanguinale* (Crab Grass)—weed.
45. *Syntherisma linearis* (Crab Grass)—indifferent.
46. *Triticum vulgare* (Wheat)—useful.
47. *Zea mays* (Maize)—useful.

WORST WEEDS.

It is true that very many of our bad weeds and some of the worst ones are included in the introduced species. The following list contains the more prominent ones; the life duration and source of each are noted.

1. *Abutilon abutilon* (Velvet Leaf), annual, Old World.
2. *Achillea millefolium* (Yarrow), perennial, Old World.
3. *Agropyron repens* (Couch-grass), perennial, Old World.
4. *Agrostemma githago* (Corn-cockle), annual, Old World.
5. *Amaranthus blitoides* (Amaranth), annual, American.
6. *Amaranthus graecizans* (Amaranth), annual, Old World.
7. *Amaranthus crispus* and *retroflexus*, annual, American.
8. *Ambrosia psilostachya* (Ragweed), perennial, American.
9. *Anthemis cotula* (Dög Fennel), annual, Old World.
10. *Arctium majus* (Burdock), perennial, Old World.
11. *Brassica campestris* (Mustard) annual, Old World.
12. *Bromus secalinus* (Chess), annual, Old World.
13. *Carduus arvensis* (Canada Thistle), perennial, Old World.

14. *Carduus lanceolatus* (Thistle), biennial, Old World.
15. *Chenopodium album* (Lamb's Quarter), annual, Old World.
16. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (Ox-eye Daisy), perennial, Old World.
17. *Datura stramonium* (Jimson-weed), annual, Old World.
18. *Datura tatula* (Jimson-weed), annual, American.
19. *Daucus carota* (Wild Carrot), biennial, Old World.
20. *Dipsacus sylvestris* (Teasel), biennial, Old World.
21. *Dysodia papposa* (Fetid Marigold), annual, American.
22. *Echium vulgare* (Blueweed), biennial, Old World.
23. *Hieracium aurantiacum* (Hawkweed), annual, Old World.
24. *Inula helenium* (Elecampane), perennial, Old World.
25. *Ixophorus glaucus* (Foxtail), annual, Old World.
26. *Ixophorus viridis* (Foxtail), annual, Old World.
27. *Lactuca scariola* (Prickly Lettuce), annual, Old World.
28. *Lepidium campestre* (Pepper-grass), annual, Old World.
29. *Linaria linaria* (Butter-and-Eggs), perennial, Old World.
30. *Malva rotundifolia* (Mallow), perennial, Old World.
31. *Nepeta cataria* (Catnip), perennial, Old World.
32. *Panicum crus-galli* (Barnyard Grass), annual, Old World.
33. *Pastinaca sativa* (Parsnip), biennial, Old World.
34. *Plantago aristata* (Plantain), annual, American.
35. *Plantago lanceolata* (Plantain), perennial, Old World.
36. *Polygonum convolvulus* (Bindweed), annual, Old World.
37. *Portulaca oleracea* (Purslane), annual, Old World.
38. *Quamoclit coccinea* (Morning Glory), annual, American.
39. *Ranunculus acris* (Buttercups), annual and perennial, Old World.
40. *Rumex acetocella* (Sorrel), perennial, Old World.
41. *Rumex crispus* (Dock), perennial, Old World.
42. *Rumex obtusifolius* (Dock), perennial, Old World.
43. *Saponaria officinalis* (Bouncing Bet), perennial, Old World.
44. *Solanum rostratum* (Buffalo-bur), annual, America.
45. *Syntherisma sanguinalis* (Crab-grass), annual, Old World.
46. *Taraxacum taraxacum* (Dandelion), perennial, Old World.
47. *Verbascum blattaria* (Moth Mullein), biennial, Old World.
48. *Verbascum thapsus* (Mullein), biennial, Old World.
49. *Xanthium strumarium* (Cocklebur), annual, Old World.

NATIVE WEEDS.

It would be erroneous to suppose that all of our bad weeds are of old world origin. In fact some of the bad ones, even some of the worst ones belong to some part of America, as will be seen on consulting the preceding paragraph. A list is here appended of species indigenous to Ohio which shows that all the bad or worst weeds have not been introduced but have always been with us.

1. *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia* (Ragweed)
2. *Ambrosia trifida* (Horseweed)
3. *Asclepias incarnata* (Milkweed)
4. *Asclepias syriaca* (Milkweed)
5. *Asclepias tuberosa* (Butterfly weed)
6. *Atriplex hastata* (Orache)

7. *Atriplex patula* (Orache)
8. *Aster ericoides* (Aster)
9. *Bidens frondosa* (Spanish Needles)
10. *Bidens bipinnata* (Spanish Needles)
11. *Bromus ciliatus* (Native Chess)
12. *Cenchrus tribuloides* (Bur Grass)
13. *Cicuta maculata* (Spotted Cowbane)
14. *Convolvulus scandens* (Bindweed)
15. *Convolvulus repens* (Bindweed)
16. *Erigeron annuus* (White top)
17. *Erigeron ramosus* (White top)
18. *Kalmia latifolia* (Laurel)
19. *Lactuca canadensis* (Wild Lettuce)
20. *Meibomia canescens* (Tick Trefoil)
21. *Plantago rugelii* (Common Plantain)
22. *Panicum capillare* (Old Witch Grass)
23. *Polygonum pennsylvanicus* (Knotweed)
24. *Rhus copallina* (Dwarf Sumach)
25. *Rhus glabra* (Smooth Sumach)
26. *Rhus radicans* (Poison Ivy)
27. *Rhus vernix* (Poison Sumach)
28. *Rosa humilis* (Wild Rose)
29. *Rubus canadensis* (High Blackberry)
30. *Rubus villosus* (Dewberry)
31. *Sambucus canadensis* (Elder)
32. *Solanum carolinense* (Horse Nettle)
33. *Solidago canadensis* (Goldenrod)
34. *Solidago nemoralis* (Goldenrod)
35. *Stipa spartea* (Porcupine Grass)
36. *Urtica gracilis* (Nettle)
37. *Verbena stricta* (Hoary Vervain)
38. *Verbena urticaefolia* (White Vervain)
39. *Vernonia gigantea* (Ironweed)
40. *Xanthium canadense* (Cocklebur)

AMERICAN AND EASTERN INTRODUCTIONS COMPARED.

The greater the intercourse between countries—and especially the longer it is continued—the greater will be the plant introductions. Many species are purposely introduced for ornament or use, and in some cases they escape and in time become a permanent part of the flora of the region. If commerce is carried on extensively, or even travel only takes place, between countries, many plants will incidentally find their entrance; they may at first be mere waifs or ballast plants, or plants from occasional seeds carried in packing or food materials. The length of time then during which introductions may have taken place is an important factor.

We may say that since 1620, or for the past 28 decades, fair facilities have been offered for plant introduction from the Old World.

When the forty-niners began to return from the Far West—but especially since the Pacific Railroad was completed and travel and transportation have become extensive, perhaps equal facilities (or an approximation thereto) have been offered for plant introduction from the western and southwestern part of our continent. We may say, perhaps, that this period should be recorded (since 1850) as 5 decades.

The total number of species of our non-indigenous flora whose source is given as the Eastern Hemisphere is 356; those whose source is American number 67.

The ratio of 356 species to 67 species (approximately $5\frac{1}{3}$ to 1) is less than the ratio of 28 decades to 5 decades (approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 1). In other words, when we consider the proportional length of time during which the plant introductions into our region have taken place, we find that the larger number (greater proportion) is from America.

SOURCE OF DATA AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The specimens in the Ohio State Herbarium—now numbering over thirteen thousand mounted sheets—have furnished almost the complete data for the entire list of the non-indigenous species. Therefore, to the numerous contributors to this Collection acknowledgements are here gratefully made. The extent to which the several persons have assisted in the Herbarium may be seen by referring to the Fourth State Catalogue of Ohio Plants issued in 1899, and the First Annual Supplement to the same which will be printed shortly.

But a small number of the plants named in our list are not represented in the State Herbarium. For a few of these we thank E. L. Moseley of Sandusky and A. D. Selby of Wooster; but special obligation to L. D. Stair of Cleveland is acknowledged, whose article on the Railroad Weeds read before the Ohio State Academy of Science contained a long list that was kindly placed in our hands. This extended our knowledge of the distribution of many interesting species and contained the

names of a few plants not already recorded. Thanks are also due W. H. Aiken of Cincinnati, who kindly consulted the Lloyd Library and assisted in noting the Old World distribution of many species. Some inadvertant inaccuracies were detected by A. D. Selby who kindly looked over the Tabulation following before it was placed in the printers' hands.

Tabulation of Non-Indigenous Flora.

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES.	Source: i. e. whence introduced into the United States.	A-Annual; B-Biennial; P-Perennial.	Walt.	Occasionally Escaped.	Thoroughly Naturalized.	One or Few Localities.	Not Rare; Infrequent.	More or Less Common.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Australia.
1. Abutilon abutilon (Velvet-leaf).....	Asia	A	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
2. Achillea millefolium (Yarrow).....	Europe	P	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Aegopodium podagraria (Gout-weed).....	Europe	P	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut).....	Asia	P	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Aethusa cynapium (Fool's Parsley).....	Europe	A	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Agropyron caninum (Wheat-grass).....	Europe	P	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Agropyron repens (Couch-grass).....	Europe	P	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
8. Agrostemma githago (Corn Cockle).....	Europe	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Agrostis alba (Bent-grass).....	Europe	P	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Ailanthus glandulosa (Ailanthus).....	China	*P	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Ajuga reptans (Ajuga).....	Europe	P	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Alliaria alliaria (Hedge Garlic).....	Europe	P	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Allionia nyctagineus (Umbrella-wort).....	w. U. S.	P	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Allionia hirsuta (Umbrella-wort).....	W. U. S.	P	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Allium cepa (Onion).....	Asia	P	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Allium vineale (Onion).....	Europe	B	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Alopecurus geniculatus (Marsh Foxtail).....	Europe	P	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Alopecurus pratensis (Meadow Foxtail).....	Europe	P	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Alsine graminea (Chick-weed).....	Europe	A	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Alsine media (Chick weed).....	Europe	A	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Althaea rosea (Hollyhock).....	Europe	P	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Alyssum alyssoides (Alyssum).....	Europe	A	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Amaranthus blitoides (Amaranth).....	W. U. S.	A	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Amaranthus crispus (Amaranth).....	Unknown	A	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

Tabulation of Non-Indigenous Flora.

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES.	Source: i. e. whence introduced into the United States.	A-Annual; B-Biennial; P-Perennial.	Wait.	Occasionally Escaped.	Thoroughly Naturalized.	One or Few Localities.	Not Rare; Infrequent.	More or Less Common.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Australia.
61. <i>Bellis perennis</i> (English Daisy).....	Europe	A	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
62. <i>Berberis vulgaris</i> (Barberry).....	Europe	P	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
63. <i>Borago officinalis</i> (Borage).....	Europe	A	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...
64. <i>Brassica arvensis</i> (Charlock).....	Europe	A	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
65. <i>Brassica campestris</i> (Turnip).....	Europe	A	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
66. <i>Brassica juncea</i> (Indian Mustard).....	Europe	A	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
67. <i>Brassica napus</i> (Rape).....	Europe	B	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
68. <i>Brassica nigra</i> (Black Mustard).....	Europe	A	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
69. <i>Bromus brizaeformis</i> (Brome Grass).....	Europe	B	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
70. <i>Bromus hordaceus</i> (Chess).....	Europe	†A	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
71. <i>Bromus inermis</i> (Brome Grass).....	Europe	†A	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
72. <i>Bromus racemosus</i> (Chess).....	Europe	P	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
73. <i>Bromus secalinus</i> (Chess).....	Europe	†A	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
74. <i>Bromus sterilis</i> (Chess).....	Europe	†A	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
75. <i>Bromus tectorum</i> (Chess).....	Europe	A	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
76. <i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> (Paper Mulberry).....	Japan	P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
77. <i>Bupleurum rotundifolium</i> (Thorough-wax).....	Europe	A	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
78. <i>Bursa-pastoris</i> (Shepherd's-purse).....	Europe	A	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
79. <i>Calendula officinalis</i> (Marigold).....	Europe	A	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
80. <i>Callirhoe involucreata</i>	W. U. S.	P	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
81. <i>Callistephus chinensis</i> (China Aster).....	Asia	A	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
82. <i>Campanula rapunculoides</i> (Bellflower).....	Europe	P	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
83. <i>Camelina sativa</i> (False Flax).....	Europe	P	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
84. <i>Cannabis sativa</i> (Hemp).....	Europe	A	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1

85.	<i>Cappiola dactylon</i> (Bermuda Grass)	P	1	1	1	1	Europe
86.	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> (Balloon-vine)	A	1	1	1	1	Trop. Am
87.	<i>Carduus arvensis</i> (Canada Thistle)	P	1	1	1	1	Europe
88.	<i>Carduus lanceolatus</i> (Common Thistle)	B	1	1	1	1	Europe
89.	<i>Carex muricata</i> (Sedge)	P	1	1	1	1	Europe
90.	<i>Carum carui</i> (Caraway)	B	1	1	1	1	Europe
91.	<i>Catalpa catalpa</i> (Catalpa)	P	1	1	1	1	S. W. U. S.
92.	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> (Western Catalpa)	P	1	1	1	1	S. W. U. S.
93.	<i>Caulalis anthriscus</i> (Hedge Parsley)	A	1	1	1	1	Europe
94.	<i>Centaurea benedicta</i> (Blessed Thistle)	A	1	1	1	1	Europe
95.	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> (Bluebottle)	P	1	1	1	1	Europe
96.	<i>Centaurea jacea</i> (Knapweed)	A	1	1	1	1	Europe
97.	<i>Centaurea nigra</i> (Knapweed)	P	1	1	1	1	Europe
98.	<i>Cerastium viscosum</i> (Chickweed)	A	1	1	1	1	Europe
99.	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> (Chickweed)	P	1	1	1	1	Europe
100.	<i>Chelidonium majus</i> (Celendine)	P	1	1	1	1	Europe
101.	<i>Chenopodium album</i> (Lamb's Quarter)	A	1	1	1	1	Europe
102.	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> (Goosefoot)	A	1	1	1	1	Trop. Am.
103.	<i>Chenopodium anthelminticum</i> (Goosefoot)	A	1	1	1	1	Europe
104.	<i>Chenopodium botrys</i> (Goosefoot)	A	1	1	1	1	Europe
105.	<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i> (Goosefoot)	A	1	1	1	1	Europe
106.	<i>Chenopodium murale</i> (Goosefoot)	A	1	1	1	1	Europe
107.	<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i> (Goosefoot)	A	1	1	1	1	Europe
108.	<i>Chenopodium urticum</i> (Goosefoot)	A	1	1	1	1	Europe
109.	<i>Chrysanthemum balsamita</i> (Costmary)	P	1	1	1	1	Europe
110.	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i> (Oxeye Daisy)	P	1	1	1	1	Europe
111.	<i>Chrysanthemum parthenium</i> (Feverfew)	P	1	1	1	1	Europe
112.	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (Chicory)	P	1	1	1	1	Europe
113.	<i>Citrullus citrullus</i> (Watermelon)	P	1	1	1	1	Europe
114.	<i>Clarkia pulchella</i> (Clarkia)	A	1	1	1	1	W. U. S.
115.	<i>Cleome spinosa</i> (Spider-flower)	B	1	1	1	1	Trop. Am.
116.	<i>Clinopodium nepeta</i> (Field Balm)	P	1	1	1	1	Europe
117.	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> (Spanish Lettuce)	A	1	1	1	1	W. U. S.
118.	<i>Conium maculatum</i> (Poison Hemlock)	B	1	1	1	1	Europe
119.	<i>Conringia orientale</i> (Erysimum)	A	1	1	1	1	Europe
120.	<i>Convulvulus arvensis</i> (Small Bindweed)	P	1	1	1	1	Europe

Tabulation of Non-Indigenous Flora.

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES.	Source: i. e. whence introduced into the United States.	A-Annual; B-Biennial; P-Perennial.	Wait.	Occasionally Escaped.	Thoroughly Naturalized.	One or Few Localities.	Not Rare; Infrequent.	More or Less Common.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Australia.
121. <i>Convolvulus japonicus</i> (Cottage-vine).....	Asia	P		1	1	1				1		
122. <i>Crataegus oxyacantha</i> (Hawthorn).....	Europe	P					1		1			
123. <i>Crepis biennis</i> (Hawksbeard).....	Europe	A	1		1	1			1			
124. <i>Crepis tectorum</i> (Hawksbeard).....	Europe	A							1			
125. <i>Croton capitatus</i> (Croton).....	S. W. U. S.	A	1		1	1				1		
126. <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (Pumpkin).....	Unknown.	A		1	1	1			1		1	1
127. <i>Cucurbita pepo ovifera</i> (Gourd).....	Unknown.	A		1	1	1			1		1	1
128. <i>Cucurbita maxima</i> (Squash).....	Unknown.	A		1	1	1			1		1	1
129. <i>Cucumis melo</i> (Muskmelon).....	Asia	A		1	1	1			1		1	1
130. <i>Cucumis sativus</i> (Cucumber).....	Asia	A		1	1	1			1		1	1
131. <i>Cuscuta epilinum</i> (Dodder).....	Europe	A		1	1	1			1		1	1
132. <i>Cuscuta epithymum</i> (Dodder).....	Europe	A		1	1	1			1		1	1
133. <i>Cymbalaria cymbalaria</i> (Kennilworth Ivy).....	Europe	A		1	1	1			1		1	1
134. <i>Cynanchium nigrum</i> (Swallow-wort).....	Europe	P	1		1	1			1		1	1
135. <i>Cynoglossum officinale</i> (Hound's-tongue).....	Europe	B			1	1		1	1		1	1
136. <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> (Orchard Grass).....	Europe	P			1	1		1	1		1	1
137. <i>Datura stramonium</i> (Jimson-weed).....	Europe	B			1	1		1	1		1	1
138. <i>Datura tatula</i> (Jimson-weed).....	Asia	A			1	1		1	1		1	1
139. <i>Daucus carota</i> (Carrot).....	Trop. Am.	B			1	1		1	1		1	1
140. <i>Delphinium ajacis</i> (Larkspur).....	Europe	A			1	1		1	1		1	1
141. <i>Delphinium consolida</i> (Larkspur).....	Europe	A			1	1		1	1		1	1
142. <i>Delphinium armeria</i> (Deptford Pink).....	Europe	A			1	1		1	1		1	1
143. <i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Pink).....	Europe	P	1		1	1		1	1		1	1
144. <i>Dianthus prolifer</i> (Pink).....	Europe	P	1		1	1		1	1		1	1

Tabulation of Non-Indigenous Flora.

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES.	Source: i. e. whence introduced into the United States.	A—Annual; B—Biennial; P—Perennial	Walt.	Occasionally Escaped.	Thoroughly Naturalized.	One or Few Localities.	Not Rare; Infrequent	More or Less Common.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Australia.
181. <i>Gifolia germanica</i> (Herba Impa).....	Europe.	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
182. <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> (Ground Ivy).....	Europe.	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
183. <i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i> (Cudweed).....	Europe.	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
184. <i>Grindelia squarrosa</i> (Gum-plant).....	S. W. U. S.	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
185. <i>Gutierrezia texana</i> (Gutierrezia).....	S. W. U. S.	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
186. <i>Helenium nudiflorum</i> (Sneezeweed).....	S. W. U. S.	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
187. <i>Helenium tenuifolium</i> (Sneezeweed).....	S. W. U. S.	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
188. <i>Helianthus annuus</i> (Sunflower).....	W. U. S.	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
189. <i>Heliotropium indicum</i> (Heliotrope).....	India.	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
190. <i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> (Day Lily).....	Europe.	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
191. <i>Hesperis matronalis</i> (Dame's Rocket).....	Europe.	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
192. <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> (Bladder Ketmia).....	Europe.	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
193. <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> (Hawkweed).....	Europe.	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
194. <i>Holcus lanatus</i> (Velvet Grass).....	Europe.	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
195. <i>Holosteum umbellatum</i> (Chickweed).....	Europe.	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
196. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Barley).....	Europe.	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
197. <i>Hordeum jubatum</i> (Barley).....	N. W. U. S.	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
198. <i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> (Black Henbane).....	Europe.	*A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
199. <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> (St. John's-wort).....	Europe.	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
200. <i>Iberis umbellata</i> (Candytuft).....	Europe.	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
201. <i>Inula helenium</i> (Elecampane).....	Europe.	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
202. <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> (Morning glory).....	Trop. Am.	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
203. <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> (Morning Glory).....	Trop. Am.	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
204. <i>Ixoporus glaucus</i> (Foxtail).....	Europe.	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Tabulation of Non-Indigenous Flora.

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES.	Source: i. e. whence introduced into the United States.	A-Annual; B-Biennial; P-Perennial	Wild.	Occasionally Escaped.	Thoroughly Naturalized.	One or Few Localities.	Not Rare; Infrequent	More or Less Common.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Australia.
241. <i>Lychnis coronaria</i> (Mullein Pink).....	Europe	†B	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
242. <i>Lychnis dioica</i> (Red Campion).....	Europe	B	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
243. <i>Lycium vulgare</i> (Matrimony Vine).....	Europe	P	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
244. <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicon</i> (Tomato).....	Trop. Am.	A	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
245. <i>Lycopsis arvensis</i> (Bugloss).....	Europe	A	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
246. <i>Lycopus europaeus</i> (Gipsy-hert).....	Europe	P	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
247. <i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> (Money-wort).....	Europe	P	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
248. <i>Malus malus</i> (Apple).....	Europe	P	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
249. <i>Malva moschata</i> (Mallow).....	Europe	P	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
250. <i>Malva rotundifolia</i> (Mallow).....	Europe	P	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
251. <i>Malva sylvestris</i> (Mallow).....	Europe	B	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
252. <i>Malva verticillata</i> crispa (Mallow).....	Europe	B	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
253. <i>Mariana mariana</i> (Milk Thistle).....	Europe	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
254. <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> (Horehound).....	Europe	P	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
255. <i>Martynia louisiana</i> (Unicorn-plant).....	S. U. S.	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
256. <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i> (Chamomile).....	Europe	A	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
257. <i>Matricaria matricarioides</i> (Chamomile).....	W. U. S.	A	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
258. <i>Matthiola annua</i> (Ten-week stock).....	Europe	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
259. <i>Medicago denticulata</i> (Medick).....	Europe	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
260. <i>Medicago lupulina</i> (Nonesuch).....	Europe	†A	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
261. <i>Medicago sativa</i> (Alfalfa).....	Europe	P	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
262. <i>Melilotus alba</i> (Sweet Clover).....	Europe	P	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
263. <i>Melilotus officinalis</i> (Sweet Clover).....	Europe	P	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
264. <i>Melissa officinalis</i> (Lemon Balm).....	Europe	P	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

Tabulation of Non-Indigenous Flora.

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES.	Source: i. e. whence introduced into the United States.	A-Annual; B-Biennial; P-Perennial.	Walt.	Occasionally Escaped.	Thoroughly Naturalized.	One or Few Localities.	Not Rare; Infrequent.	More or Less Common.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Australia.
301. <i>Plantago major</i> (Plantain).....	Europe	P			1			1	1	1	1	1
302. <i>Poa annua</i> (Annual June Grass).....	Asia	A			1			1	1	1	1	1
303. <i>Poa compressa</i> (Wire Grass).....	Europe	P			1			1	1	1		
304. <i>Poa trivialis</i> (Meadow Grass).....	Europe	P			1	1		1	1	1	1	
305. <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> (Bind-weed).....	Europe	A			1			1	1	1		
306. <i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> (Knot-weed).....	Europe	A			1			1	1	1		
307. <i>Polygonum lapathifolium nodosum</i>	Europe	A			1	1		1	1	1		
308. <i>Polygonum orientale</i> (Knot-weed).....	India	A			1			1	1	1		
309. <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> (Knot-weed).....	Europe	A			1			1	1	1		
310. <i>Polygonum zaccarini</i> (Knot-weed).....	Asia	P	1		1			1	1	1		
311. <i>Populus alba</i> (Silver Poplar).....	Europe	P		1	1		1	1	1	1		
312. <i>Populus dilatata</i> (Lombardy Poplar).....	Europe	P		1	1		1	1	1	1		
313. <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> (Purslane).....	S. W. U. S.	A			1			1	1	1	1	1
314. <i>Potentilla recta</i> (Cinquefoil).....	Europe	P			1		1	1	1	1		
315. <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> (Selfheal).....	Europe	P		1	1			1	1	1		1
316. <i>Prunus angustifolia</i> (Plum).....	S. W. U. S.	P			1							
317. <i>Prunus avium</i> (Sweet Cherry).....	Europe	P			1		1	1	1	1		
318. <i>Prunus cerasus</i> (Sour Cherry).....	Europe	P		1	1			1	1	1		
319. <i>Quamoclit coccinea</i> (Morning Glory).....	Trop. Am.	A			1		1					
320. <i>Quamoclit quamoclit</i> (Cypress Vine).....	Trop. Am.	†A		1	1			1	1	1		
321. <i>Ranunculus acris</i> (Buttercups).....	Europe	A			1			1	1	1		
322. <i>Ranunculus arvensis</i> (Crowsfoot).....	Europe	A	1		1		1	1	1	1		
323. <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> (Crowsfoot).....	Europe	P			1		1	1	1	1		
324. <i>Ranunculus repens</i> (Crowsfoot).....	Europe	P		1	1			1	1	1		

Tabulation of Non-Indigenous Flora.

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES.	Source: i. e. whence introduced into the United States.	A-Annual; P-Perennial; B-Biennial;	Wait.	Occasionally Escaped.	Thoroughly Naturalized.	One or Few Localities.	Not Rare; Infrequent	More or Less Common.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Australia.
361. <i>Satureia hortensis</i> (Savory).....	Europe	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
362. <i>Scleranthus annuus</i> (German Knotgrass).....	Europe	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
363. <i>Secale cereale</i> (Rye).....	Asia	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
364. <i>Sedum acre</i> (Mossy Stone-crop).....	Europe	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
365. <i>Sedum telephium</i> (Orpine).....	Europe	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
366. <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> (Groundsel).....	Europe	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
367. <i>Sherardia arvensis</i> (Spurwort).....	Europe	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
368. <i>Sida spinosa</i> (Sida).....	Tropics	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
369. <i>Silene armeria</i> (Sweet William).....	Europe	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
370. <i>Silene conica</i> (Catchfly).....	Europe	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
371. <i>Silene dichotoma</i> (Catchfly).....	Europe	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
372. <i>Silene noctiflora</i> (Catchfly).....	Europe	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
373. <i>Silene vulgaris</i> (Campion).....	Europe	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
374. <i>Sinapis alba</i> (White Mustard).....	Europe	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
375. <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> (Hedge Mustard).....	Europe	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
376. <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> (Bittersweet).....	Europe	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
377. <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> (Nightshade).....	W. U. S.	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
378. <i>Solanum rostratum</i> (Buffalo-bur).....	W. U. S.	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
379. <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (Potato).....	S. Amer.	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
380. <i>Sonchus arvensis</i> (Sow Thistle).....	Europe	B	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
381. <i>Sonchus asper</i> (Sow Thistle).....	Europe	B	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
382. <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> (Sow Thistle).....	Europe	B	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
383. <i>Sorghum halapense</i> (Johnson Grass).....	Asia	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
384. <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> (Sorghum).....	Africa	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Tabulation of Non-Indigenous Flora.

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES.	Source: i. e. whence introduced into the United States.	A-Annual; B-Biennial; P-Perennial.	Wild.	Occasionally Escaped.	Thoroughly Naturalized.	One or Few Localities.	Not Rare; Infrequent.	More or Less Common.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Australia.
421. <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> (Speedwell).....	Europe	A	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
422. <i>Veronica teucrium</i> (Speedwell).....	Europe	A	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
423. <i>Vicia hirsuta</i> (Vetch).....	Europe	A	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
424. <i>Vicia sativa</i> (Vetch).....	Europe	A	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
425. <i>Vinca minor</i> (Periwinkle).....	Europe	A	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
426. <i>Viola tricolor</i> (Pansy).....	Europe	A	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
427. <i>Xanthium spinosum</i> (Cocklebur).....	Trop. Am.	A	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
428. <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> (Cocklebur).....	Europe	A	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
429. <i>Yucca filamentosa</i> (Adam's Needle).....	W. U. S.	P	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
430. <i>Zea mays</i> (Maize).....	Trop. Am.	A	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...

* Also biennial. † Also perennial.

INDEX TO COMMON NAMES.

[The figures after names refer to the serial No. in the preceding Tabulation.]

- Adam's Needle, 429.
 Ailanthus, 10.
 Ajuga, 11.
 Alfalfa, 261.
 Alfilaria, 158.
 Alyssum, 22, 209.
 Amaranth, 23-28.
 Apple, 248.
 Apple of Peru, 296.
 Asparagus, 55.
 Balloonvine, 86.
 Barberry, 62.
 Barley, 196-7.
 Bellflower, 83.
 Bennet, 297.
 Bent-grass, 9.
 Bermuda Grass, 85.
 Bindweed, 120, 305.
 Bittersweet, 376.
 Black Henbane, 198.
 Bladder Ketmia, 192.
 Blessed Thistle, 94.
 Blue Bottle, 95.
 Blueweed, 151.
 Borage, 63.
 Bouncing Bet, 360.
 Bridal Wreath, 338.
 Brome Grass, 69-71.
 Buckthorn, 331.
 Buckwheat, 161.
 Buffalo Bur, 378.
 Bugloss, 245.
 Burdock, 42-4.
 Burnet, 359.
 Butter-and-Eggs, 227.
 Buttercups, 321.
 Cactus, 281.
 Campion, 240, 242, 373.
 Canada Thistle, 87.
 Candytuft, 200.
 Canary Grass, 292.
 Caraway, 90.
 Carpet-weed, 272.
 Carrot, 139.
 Castor Bean, 31.
 Catalpa, 91-2.
 Catchfly, 370-2.
 Catnip, 276.
 Celendine, 100.
 Chamomile, 33-6, 256.
 Charlock, 64.
 Cherry, 317-8.
 Chess, 70 5.
 Chickweed, 19, 20, 98-9, 195.
 China Aster, 81.
 Cinquefoil, 314.
 Clarkia, 114.
 Cleavers, 173-4.
 Clover, 404-9.
 Cocklebur, 427-8.
 Cockspur Grass, 285.
 Colt's-foot, 411.
 Columbine, 41.
 Comfrey, 390.
 Coneflower, 327.
 Corn, 430.
 Corn Cockle, 8.
 Corn Salad, 414.
 Corn Sperry, 385.
 Costmary, 109.
 Cottage-vine, 121.
 Couch-grass, 7.
 Cowherb, 413.
 Crabgrass, 391-2.
 Croton, 125.
 Crowfoot, 322-4.
 Cucumber, 130.
 Cudweed, 183.
 Currant, 332-3.
 Cypress Vine, 320.
 Daisy, 61.
 Dame's Rocket, 191.
 Dandelion, 395-6.
 Darnel, 231-2.
 Day Lily, 190.
 Dead Nettle, 213-6.
 Deptford Pink, 142.
 Dock, 345-50.
 Dodder, 131-2.
 Dog Fennel, 34.
 Dog Rose, 341.
 Eclipta, 152.
 Elecampane, 112.
 Eragrostis, 155-7.
 Erysimum, 119.
 Fall Dandelion, 220.
 False Flax, 82.
 Fennel, 169.
 Fescue Grass, 165-6.
 Fetid Marigold, 150.
 Feverfew, 111.
 Field Balm, 116.
 Flax, 228.
 Fool's Parsley, 5.
 Forget-me-not, 275.
 Foxglove, 145-6.
 Fox tail, 17, 204, 207-8.
 Fumitory, 170.
 Galinsoga, 172.
 Gaura, 175.
 Geranium, 176-80.
 Gipsy-herb, 246.
 Goat's-beard, 402.
 Golden Currant, 332.
 Goosefoot, 102-8.
 Gourd, 127.
 Gout-weed, 8.
 Grape Hyacinth, 274.
 Gromwell, 229-30.
 Groundsel, 366.
 Ground Ivy, 182.
 Gum-plant, 184.
 Gutierrezia, 185.
 Hawksbeard, 123-4.
 Hawkweed, 193.
 Hawthorn, 122.
 Hedge Garlic, 12.
 Hedge Parsley, 93.
 Heliotrope, 189.
 Hemp, 84.
 Hemp Nettle, 171.
 Herba Impia, 181.
 Hollyhock, 21.
 Honesty, 239.
 Honeysuckle, 233-6.
 Hop Clover, 403.
 Horehound, 254.
 Horn Clover, 2 8.
 Horse Chestnut, 4.
 Horse Radish, 338.
 Hosackia, 237.
 Hound's-tongue, 135.
 Indian Strawberry, 149.
 Jimson-weed, 137-8.
 Johnson Grass, 383.
 June Grass, 392.
 Kenilworth Ivy, 133.
 Knapweed, 96-7.
 Knotgrass, 362.
 Knotweed, 306-10.
 Lambsquarter, 101.
 Larkspur, 140-1.
 Lemon Balm, 264.
 Lettuce, 210-11.
 Lilac, 393.
 Lily, 190, 225.
 Locust, 335-7.
 Maize, 430.
 Mallow, 249-52.
 Marigold, 79.
 Marjorum, 282.
 Matrimony Vine, 243.
 Meadow Foxtail, 18.
 Meadow Grass, 304.
 Medick, 259.
 Mexican Poppy, 46.
 Mignonette, 328-30.
 Milk Thistle, 253.
 Millet, 205-6.
 Mint, 265-8.
 Mock Orange, 293-4.
 Moneywort, 247.
 Morning Glory, 202-3, 319.
 Motherwort, 221.
 Mugwort, 54.
 Mullein, 415-6.
 Mullein Pink, 241.
 Musk Melon, 129.
 Mustard, 66-8, 374-5.
 Nettle, 412.
 Nightshade, 377.
 Nipplewort, 218.
 Nonesuch, 260.
 Oatgrass, 47.
 Oats, 58.
 Onion, 15-6.
 Orache, 56.
 Orchard Grass, 136.
 Orpine, 365.
 Osage Orange, 400.
 Oxeye Daisy, 110.
 Pansy, 426.
 Paper Mulberry, 76.
 Parsley, 40.
 Parsnip, 290.

- Parthenium, 289.
 Peach, 81.
 Penny Cress, 377.
 Pepper-grass, 222-3.
 Peppermint, 269.
 Periwinkle, 425.
 Petunia, 291.
 Pimpernel, 32.
 Pink, 143-4.
 Plantain, 298-9, 301.
 Plum, 316.
 Poison Hemlock, 118.
 Poplar, 311-2.
 Poppy, 286-8.
 Potato, 379.
 Prickly Lettuce, 212.
 Primrose, 219.
 Privet, 224.
 Pumpkin, 126.
 Purslane, 313.

 Radish, 325-6.
 Ragged Lady, 279.
 Rape, 67.
 Rib-grass, 360.
 Rose, 342.
 Rudbeckia, 344.
 Russian Thistle, 357.
 Rye, 363.

 Sage, 358.
 Salsify, 401.
 Sandspur, 399.
 Sandwort, 45.
 Savory, 361.

 Scotch Thistle, 280.
 Sedge, 89.
 Self Heal, 315.
 Shepherd's-purse, 78.
 Sida, 368.
 Snapdragon, 39.
 Sneezeweed, 186-7.
 Sorghum, 364.
 Sorrel, 284.
 Sow Thistle, 380-2.
 Spanish Lettuce, 117.
 Spear Mint, 271.
 Speedwell, 418-22.
 Spider-flower, 115.
 Spinach, 386.
 Spiraea, 387-9.
 Spurge, 159-63.
 Spurwort, 367.
 Squash, 128.
 Star of Bethlehem, 283.
 Stickseed, 217.
 St. John's-wort, 199.
 Stonecrop, 364.
 Sunflower, 188.
 Swallow-wort, 134.
 Sweetbrier, 343.
 Sweet Clover, 262-3.
 Sweet William, 369.

 Tansy, 394.
 Teasel, 147.
 Tenweek-stock, 258.
 Thorough-wax, 77.
 Thistle, 87-8.
 Thyme, 398.

 Tiger Lily, 225.
 Timothy, 235.
 Toad Flax, 153, 226.
 Tobacco, 278.
 Tomato, 244.
 Turnip, 65.

 Umbrella-wort, 13-4.
 Unicorn-plant, 255.

 Velvet-grass, 194.
 Velvet-leaf, 1.
 Verbena, 417.
 Vernal Grass, 37.
 Vetch, 423-4.

 Water Cress, 339-40.
 Watermelon, 113.
 Western Ragweed, 29.
 Wheat, 410.
 Wheat-grass, 6.
 White Mulberry, 273.
 Whitlow-grass, 148.
 Whorled Mint, 270.
 Wild Oat, 57.
 Wild Sage, 358.
 Wild Tobacco, 277.
 Willow, 351-6.
 Winter Cress, 59-60.
 Wire Grass, 303.
 Wormwood, 48-53.

 Yard Grass, 154.
 Yarrow, 2.

